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EXAMINER
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MA, JOHNNY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/489,596

Applicant(s)

COLLART ET AL.

Examiner

Johnny Ma

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-34 and 36-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 and 36-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/28/05
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments, see pg 7, filed 3/14/2005, with respect to claim 37 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection of claim 37 has been withdrawn.

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 21-34, and 36-47 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Also note, Applicant argues that there is no discussion or suggestion in the Dodson patent to include a first code that is associated with predefined information or the receiving of a keyword and a code. The examiner respectfully disagrees, and as discussed below, the Dodson et al. reference discloses "automatic search terms to be searched, such as the movie title, actors, and the director" (Dodson 3:9-12) wherein automatic search terms are generated from program guide information (Dodson 4:44-47). It is noted that the keyword and the first code perform the same function, facilitating a search. Similarly, the Dodson et al. search terms facilitate searching of a network wherein the search terms represent keywords/search codes thus satisfying the claimed first code and keyword. Furthermore, predefined information associated with the first code is inherent to the Dodson et al. search wherein it is inherent that information be predefined in order for such information to be retrieved and displayed to the system user and such information is clearly associated with the first code (search term) in that it is information associated/related to the first code.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1).

As to claim 45, note the Dodson et al. reference that discloses a system and method for interactively accessing program information on a television. The claimed “receiving content comprising a video image over a first channel” is met by a television being turned on to receive a television channel that displays television programming (column 3, lines 59-64). The claimed “receiving a keyword associated with the video image over a second channel” is met by automatic search terms to be searched may be obtained through a program guide database directly accessible at the cable company’s location by using such devices as an internet interface or telephone line (column 3, lines 7-28) for an Internet search query.

The claimed “wherein the keyword comprises a first code” is met by “automatic search terms to be searched, such as the movie title, actors, and the director” (Dodson 3:9-12) wherein a single automatic search term serves as a keyword comprising a first code (search term).

The claimed “receiving a second code relating to the keyword over the second communication channel” is met by using category information to assist in the search in order “to limit the number of hits to a reasonable number. The categories can also be generated as an automatic

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search term, assuming the program guide provider has identified the programs into categories” (Dodson 4:52-59) wherein the program guide information is received from a different channel as the content as discussed above.

The claimed “receiving information relating to the keyword and the second code” is met by a search query is sent to the Internet (Dodson 4:28-34) and the results requested from the Internet received for display including result limited by the second code (category code) (Dodson 4:28-41,52-59).

As to claim 46, please see rejection of claim 45.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 21-23 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Rice (US 6,486,891 B1).

As to claim 21, note the Dodson et al. reference that discloses a system and method for interactively accessing program information on a television. The claimed “receiving content comprising a video image over a first channel” is met by a television being turned on to receive a television channel that displays television programming (Dodson 3:59-64). The claimed “receiving a keyword associated with the video image over a second channel” is met by automatic search terms to be searched may be obtained through a program guide database directly accessible at the cable company’s location by using such devices as an internet interface

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or telephone line (Dodson 3:7-28). The claimed “and a first code” and “wherein the first code is associated with predefined information relating to the keyword” is met by “automatic search terms to be searched, such as the movie title, actors, and the director” (Dodson 3:9-12) wherein a single automatic search term serving as a keyword, and one of remaining automatic search terms serving as a first code in that it is related to the keyword since they characterize the same programming, and facilitates a search. Also note, that the automatic search terms are used to perform a search that returns results, the search results associated with the first code, wherein the results are inherently information that is predefined since it would be impossible for the search to pull up such information if the information was not already defined. The claimed “requesting a search of a network for information relating to the keyword” is met by search query is sent to the Internet (Dodson 4:28-34). The claimed “receiving the information including the predefined information relating to the keyword” is met by “[i]f the user elects to begin search, a new overlay 400 appears over the program. The overlay 400 includes a list of hits based on the search terms...the user may select one of the hits to view the text associated with the hit” (Dodson 3:41-49), also note the hits returned inherently include predefined information as discussed above. Also note, the Dodson et al. reference discloses “a method according to the present invention for saving [bookmarking] the results of an Internet search which can be initiated for search terms which are automatically generated” (Dodson 5:11-34). However, the Dodson et al. reference is silent as to bookmarking the keyword and a first code associated with predefined information relating to the keyword. Now note the Rice reference that discloses automated bookmarking of online advertisements. The Rice reference discloses allowing a user to either directly link to an advertiser’s website (predefined information) or bookmark the link for access at a later time

(Rice 2:41-59). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson keyword search linked to the Internet with the Rice bookmarking of links for later retrieval for the purpose for allowing interested users to access additional information at a more convenient time if they prefer not to interrupt currently displayed content (Rice 6:22-33). The claimed "bookmarking the keyword" is met by the Dodson et al. and Rice combination as set forth above.

As to claim 22, the claimed "displaying the video image" is met by the display of programming on a TV display (column 2, lines 47-64). The claimed "displaying the keyword" is met by the display of automatic search terms associated with the television program (column 3, lines 7-28).

As to claim 23, please see rejection of claim 21.

As to claim 26, the claimed "further comprising receiving a second code that is a category code included with the keyword" is met by the receipt of program guide information used to generate automatic search terms (Dodson 3:8-25) wherein the automatic search terms may include categories (category code) (Dodson 4:56-59). The claimed "wherein the category code assists in the searching of the network for information relating to the keyword" is met by using category information to assist in the search in order "to limit the number of hits to a reasonable number. The categories can also be generated as an automatic search term, assuming the program guide provider has identified the programs into categories" (Dodson 4:52-59).

As to claim 27, note the Dodson et al. reference discloses receiving video programming over a broadcast channel and epg information via an Internet interface. However, the Dodson et al. reference is silent as to the specific transmission media used for Internet communications.

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Nevertheless, the examiner submits that it is notoriously well known in the art to transmit epg information on a broadcast medium for the purpose of making electronic program guide information readily accessible to a user without requiring the use of a separate communication medium. Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. epg access accordingly for the above stated

As to claim 28, the claimed "further comprising the step of displaying the video image" is met by the display of programming on a TV display (column 2, lines 47-64).

7. Claims 24, 29-30, 37, 39-41, and 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Rice (US 6,486,891 B1) and Portuesi (US 6,499,057).

As to claim 24, the claimed further comprising the step of displaying the keyword associated with the video image in response to a selection of the video image. The Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) reference discloses a method for interactively accessing program information on a television, the method comprising receiving a search request regarding a television program; displaying at least one search term overlaid on a program being received by the television; searching the Internet for requested information; obtaining a result of the search; and saving the result in a memory coupled with the television (column 1, lines 63-67; column 2, lines 1-3). The Dodson et al. reference provides an overlay for a user to select automatic search terms that may be derived in various ways as well as add additional search terms (column 3, lines 8-40). However, the Dodson et al. reference does not disclose displaying the keyword embedded in the video image in response to a selection of the video image. The Portuesi reference discloses



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display window 28 can include a caption 34 which provides a description of the area within display window 28 over which a pointing device, such as a mouse pointer, is positioned. For example, if the pointing device is positioned over hypertext link 22, caption 34 can provide a name for link 32 or provide the actual URL (Portuesi 6:22-27). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. method of viewing keywords with the Portuesi display of keywords when a portion of an image is selected for the purpose of making keywords readily available to the user in addition to providing a more intuitive method of indicating the keyword for an associated item of interest.

As to claim 29, the claimed further comprising the step of selecting the video image. See rejection of claim 24.

As to claim 30, the claimed further comprising the step of displaying the keyword in response to the selecting of the video image. See rejection of claim 24.

As to claim 37, note the Dodson et al. reference that discloses a system and method for interactively accessing program information on a television. The claimed "displaying a video image that was received over a first channel" is met by the display of programming received on a currently tuned channel (column 3, lines 57-67). The claimed "receiving a keyword and a first code over a second channel" is met by automatic search terms to be searched may be obtained through a program guide database directly accessible at the cable company's location by using such devices as an internet interface or telephone line (column 3, lines 7-28) and the receipt of category search terms (a first code) (Dodson 4:52-59). The claimed "wherein the first code is associated with predefined information relating to the keyword" is met by the category first code

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wherein the automatic search terms are used to perform a search that returns results, the search results associated with the first code, wherein the results are inherently information that is predefined since it would be impossible for the search to pull up such information if the information was not already defined. Also note, that the automatic search terms are used to perform a search that returns results, the search results associated with the first code, wherein the results are inherently information that is predefined since it would be impossible for the search to pull up such information if the information was not already defined.. However, the Dodson et al. reference does not disclose selecting a portion of a video image and or; and sending over the network the keyword associated with the portion of the video image in response to the selecting of the portion of the video image. The Portuesi reference discloses display window 28 can include a caption 34 which provides a description of the area within display window 28 over which a pointing device, such as a mouse pointer, is positioned. For example, if the pointing device is positioned over hypertext link 22, caption 34 can provide a name for link 32 or provide the actual URL (Portuesi 6:22-27). "In response to activation by the user, the embedded uniform network resource locator is followed to retrieve a resource addressed by the embedded uniform network resource locator" (Portuesi 2:52-55). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. keyword display with the Portuesi display window and caption for the purpose of providing a method of making keywords more readily available to the viewer in addition to a more intuitive method of identifying keywords associated with a desired object. Also note, the Dodson et al. reference discloses "a method according to the present invention for saving [bookmarking] the results of an Internet search which can be initiated for search terms

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which are automatically generated” (Dodson 5:11-34). However, the Dodson et al. reference is silent as to bookmarking the keyword. Now note the Rice reference that discloses automated bookmarking of online advertisements. The Rice reference discloses allowing a user to either directly link to an advertiser’s website or bookmark the link for access at a later time (Rice 2:41-59). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson keyword search linked to the Internet and Portuesi embedding in video with the Rice bookmarking of links for later retrieval for the purpose for allowing interested users to access additional information at a more convenient time if they prefer not to interrupt currently displayed content (Rice 6:22-33). The claimed “bookmarking the keyword” is met by the Dodson et al. and Rice combination as set forth above. Further note the Dodson et al. reference discloses a method for interactively accessing program information on a television, the method comprising receiving a search request regarding a television program; displaying at least one search term overlaid on a program being received by the television; searching the Internet for requested information; obtaining a result of the search; and saving the result in a memory coupled with the television (column 1, lines 63-67; column 2; lines 1-3). The claimed “sending over a network the keyword associated with the portion of the video image in response to the selecting of the portion of the video image” is met by the Dodson and Portuesi, combination as set forth above wherein the Dodson searching [sending a keyword over a network] is performed when a selects a portion of the video image corresponding to a keyword.

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As to claim 38, the claimed “wherein the keyword further includes a second code comprising a classification code” is met by the category code as discussed in the rejection of claim 37.

As to claim 39, the claimed further comprising the step of displaying the keyword associated with the portion of the video image in response to the selecting of the portion of the video image. The Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) reference discloses a method for interactively accessing program information on a television, the method comprising receiving a search request regarding a television program; displaying at least one search term overlaid on a program being received by the television; searching the Internet for requested information; obtaining a result of the search; and saving the result in a memory coupled with the television (column 1, lines 63-67; column 2; lines 1-3). The Dodson et al. reference provides an overlay for a user to select automatic search terms that may be derived in various ways as well as add additional search terms (column 3, lines 8-40). However, the Dodson et al. reference does not disclose displaying the keyword embedded in the video image in response to a selection of the video image. The Portuesi reference discloses display window 28 can include a caption 34 which provides a description of the area within display window 28 over which a pointing device, such as a mouse pointer, is positioned. For example, if the pointing device is positioned over hypertext link 22, caption 34 can provide a name for link 32 or provide the actual URL (Portuesi 6:22-27). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. method of viewing keywords with the Portuesi display of keywords when a portion of an image is selected for the

purpose of making keywords readily available to the user in addition to providing a more intuitive method of indicating the keyword for an associated item of interest.

As to claim 40, the claimed “wherein the keyword is embedded in the video image” is met by the Dodson et al. and Portuesi combination wherein the embedding of the keyword in the video image is inherent to the successful display of keywords by selection of a portion of the video image, see rejection of claim 37.

As to claim 41, the claimed “further comprising the step of receiving over the network information relating to the keyword” is met by the obtaining of internet query search results for display to a user (column 4, lines 52-65).

As to claim 43, the claimed “wherein the keyword is embedded in the video image” is met by the Dodson et al. and Portuesi combination wherein the embedding of the keyword in the video image is inherent to the successful display of keywords by selection of a portion of the video image, see rejection of claim 37.

As to claim 44, the claimed “further comprising the step of searching a network for information relating to the keyword” is met by the Dodson et al. internet search query (column 4, lines 52-59).

8. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Rice (US 6,486,891 B1) and Farber et al. (US 5,819,284).

As to claim 25, the claimed wherein the received information relating to the keyword is based up a user profile. The Dodson et al. reference discloses search results are conveyed to a user wherein the query may be limited to a program category, such as sports or movies, to limit the number of hits to a reasonable number (column 4, lines 52-65). However, the Dodson et al.

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reference does not disclose the use of a user profile. The Farber et al. reference discloses user profile database 174 contains information for each user of the system, specifying (a) the categories or types of information services that are to be provided to that user, and (b) for those information services, the parameters that are associated with the desired information. For example, a first user may desire traffic, financial and sports information, a second user may desire weather and news information, and a third user may desire traffic, news and weather. For each of these three users, the detailed information desired may be different. Thus, the first user may desire traffic information for certain roadways, financial information for certain securities, and sports information for particular teams (Farber et al. 4:43-55). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. keyword search with the Farber et al. profile database for the purpose of providing targeted information to the user that are directed towards his/her preferences.

9. Claims 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Feinleib (US 2004/0040042 A1) and Portuesi (US 6,499,057).

As to claim 31, note the Dodson et al. reference that discloses a system and method for interactively accessing program information on a television. The Dodson et al. reference also discloses displaying a video image that was received over a first channel is met by the display of programming received on a currently tuned channel (column 3, lines 57-67). However, the Dodson et al. reference does not specifically disclose wherein the video image is displayed from a local storage medium. Now note the Feinleib reference that recognizes the

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advantage of providing supplemental information associated with keywords from recorded programming (Feinleib [0079]) wherein the associated keyword information is stored locally (Feinleib [0012, 0083], also see Key Phrase Data File 62 as illustrated in Figure 2). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. keyword search during a live broadcast with the Feinleib keyword search during playback of a recorded program for the purpose of providing the benefits of obtaining additional information through keywords when the user has elected to record programming and view the programming at a later time.

The Dodson et al. reference also teaches receiving a keyword associated with the video image over a second channel wherein automatic search terms to be searched may be obtained through a program guide database directly accessible at the cable company's location by using such devices as an internet interface or telephone line (Dodson 3:7-28) and search term (keyword) includes title information as illustrated in Figure 3 (Dodson). The claimed keyword comprising an identifier of the storage medium is met by the Dodson et al. and Feinleib combination wherein the keyword identifies the title of the program stored in local storage, the title representing a storage medium identifier in that it identifies data stored in local storage. However, the Dodson et al. reference does not disclose selecting a portion of a video image and displaying a keyword associated with the portion of the video image in response to the selecting of the portion of the video image. The Portuesi reference discloses display window 28 can include a caption 34 which provides a description of the area within display window 28 over which a pointing device, such as a mouse pointer, is positioned. For example, if the pointing device is positioned over hypertext link 22, caption 34 can provide a name for link 32 or provide the actual URL (Portuesi

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6:22-27). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. keyword display with the Portuesi display window and caption for the purpose of providing a method of making keywords more readily available to the viewer in addition to a more intuitive method of identifying keywords associated with a desired object. The claimed “embedding the keyword in the video image” is met by the Dodson et al. and Portuesi combination wherein the embedding of the keyword in the video image is inherent to the successful display of keywords by selection of a portion of the video image.

As to claim 32, the claimed “sending the keyword over a network” is met by the derivation of automatic search terms by access to a program guide database via an internet interface (column 3, lines 8-28).

As to claim 33, the claimed “further comprising the step of receiving over the network information relating to the keyword” is met by user receiving the results of an Internet search query (column 4, lines 52-65).

As to claim 34, the claimed “further comprising the step of searching a network for information relating to the keyword” is met by a query being sent to the Internet for a search (column 4, lines 52-65).

10. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Feinleib (US 2004/0040042 A1), Portuesi (US 6,499,057), and Farber et al. (US 5,819,284).

As to claim 36, the claimed “sending the keyword over a network” is met by the automatic search terms being derived from a program guide database wherein the program guide



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database is accessed via an internet interface (column 3, lines 8-28). The claimed "receiving over the network information relating to the keyword" is met by the obtaining of an internet search query for display to a user (column 4, lines 52-65). However, the Dodson et al. reference does not disclose the use of a user profile. The Farber et al. reference discloses user profile database 174 contains information for each user of the system, specifying (a) the categories or types of information services that are to be provided to that user, and (b) for those information services, the parameters that are associated with the desired information. For example, a first user may desire traffic, financial and sports information, a second user may desire weather and news information, and a third user may desire traffic, news and weather. For each of these three users, the detailed information desired may be different. Thus, the first user may desire traffic information for certain roadways, financial information for certain securities, and sports information for particular teams (Farber et al. 4:43-55). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. keyword search with the Portuesi hot spots and the Farber et al. profile database for the purpose of providing targeted information to the user that are directed towards his/her preferences.

11. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Portuesi (US 6,499,057), Rice (US 6,486,891 B1), and Farber et al. (US 5,819,284).

As to claim 42, note the Dodson et al. reference discloses the obtaining of an internet search query for display to a user (column 4, lines 52-65). However, the Dodson et al. reference does not disclose the use of a user profile. The Farber et al. reference discloses user profile

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database 174 contains information for each user of the system, specifying (a) the categories or types of information services that are to be provided to that user, and (b) for those information services, the parameters that are associated with the desired information. For example, a first user may desire traffic, financial and sports information, a second user may desire weather and news information, and a third user may desire traffic, news and weather. For each of these three users, the detailed information desired may be different. Thus, the first user may desire traffic information for certain roadways, financial information for certain securities, and sports information for particular teams (Farber et al. 4:43-55). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. keyword search with the Portuesi hot spots and the Farber et al. profile database for the purpose of providing targeted information to the user that are directed towards his/her preferences.

12. Claims 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877 B1) in further view of Goldschmidt Iki et al. (US 2001/0005903 A1).

As to claim 47, the claimed "second code comprises a classification" is met by that discussed in the rejection of claim 45 wherein the second code comprises a category. Also note the Dodson et al. reference discloses a first code in the form of search terms derived from the program guide as discussed in the rejection of claim 45. However, the Dodson et al. reference is silent as to a numerical tag. Now note the Goldschmidt Iki et al. reference that discloses searches based on a episode number (numerical tag) contained in the EPG (Goldschmidt [0038]). Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Dodson et al. search term (first code)

generated from the program guide with the Goldschmidt Iki et al. episode number for the purpose of further limiting the results of a search to information more closely tailored to a specific episode of programming viewed.

*Conclusion*

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The Tomita et al. reference (US 6,230,324 B1) discloses a device for transmitting broadcast-program information and allowing other information sources to be accessed wherein "[t]he transmission device 1 according to the present invention automatically attaches addresses of information sources to keywords in program-guide information before sending the program-guide information to the terminal device" (Tomita 5:14-18).


The Seidman et al. reference (US 6,298,482 B1) discloses a system for two-way digital multimedia broadcast and interactive services.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Johnny Ma whose telephone number is (571) 272-7351. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jm



VIVEK SRIVASTAVA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER